

Showers and thunderstorm tonight and tomorrow.

NUMBER 4023.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1905.

The Largest Circulation  
in Washington

PRICE ONE CENT.

## EDITOR ARRESTED AS CONSPIRATOR AND THIEF AGENT

Dominick O'Malley, New Orleans, Faces Black Charges.

## HAS A CRIMINAL RECORD

Accused Now of Conspiracy to Kill Chief of Police Whitaker.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Dominick C. O'Malley, owner and editor of the New Orleans Daily Item, was arrested this morning on a charge of importing thieves into New Orleans and conspiring to assassinate the newly elected chief of police, E. S. Whitaker.

Whitaker's election to the head of the police department came about in a revolution of public sentiment. Crime and vice ran rampant. A club was actually found composed of fifty men who lived off earnings of women imported for immoral purposes.

O'Malley served a term in the workhouse of Cleveland, Ohio, from June 30, 1875, to June 22, 1877, for petit larceny. Soon afterwards he came to this city and was identified as a private detective and afterward as a jury briber and jury fixer. March 8, 1881, the grand jury then in session here brought in a long indictment showing he was one of the instigators of the assassination of the then Chief of Police Hennessy. A riot followed and twelve men were hanged by a mob of citizens. The grand jury in reporting on the case said it was impossible to indict any individuals for participating, as the whole city was interested, and let it go at that.

Escaped to Swamps. O'Malley escaped into the swamps for his life. Then he gradually resumed his old place in the city, and later became the owner of the Daily Item.

Last week he came out on the first page of his paper with a long story sworn to by two alleged reporters, Harry Slocum and Ed Gerken, who had been employed on the Times-Democrat, and who, O'Malley claimed, were his own detectives.

The story, which was afterward proven a tissue of lies. They told long fictitious stories of a political conspiracy to put Whitaker into office for political purposes, and the head of journeymen, former chief of police.

Slocum was afterward arrested in a brothel in New Orleans and made a affidavit of the conspiracy to kill Whitaker and showed O'Malley had paid him money in the Casino Club, he would be game and stand by O'Malley to the end. Slocum's dark record in Kansas City and Chicago has been printed here.

## A Furore of Excitement.

New Orleans is today in a furore of excitement. It is now alleged that O'Malley is at the head of a combination of blackmailers and tribute exactors and his newspaper is run in the interest of this combination.

O'Malley is now in a cell.

## TRIAL OF CRAWFORD GOES OVER TO MONDAY

Attorneys Would Not Agree to Begin Argument of Case Today.

The trial of William G. Crawford, in Criminal Court No. 1, was adjourned over this morning until Monday. Justice Wright desired to have two of the arguments today, but the attorneys in the case could not agree upon such an arrangement.

District Attorney Beach will make the opening speech for the Government Monday. Before the season average, the defense, A. S. Worthington will open, and John G. Carlisle will close for Crawford.

Major Holmes Conrad will sum up for the prosecution.

Major Conrad's speech will hardly begin before Tuesday morning. At the expiration of his argument Justice Wright will charge the jury.

All of the prayers of the prosecution and defense were finally passed upon this morning. None of the rulings affect the main issue in the case, which is where there was a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The weather is unsettled over all districts east of the Rocky mountains, and showers and thunderstorms have been general, except in the middle Atlantic States, New England, and Texas.

Temperatures have risen over the eastern half of the country, and are somewhat above the seasonal average. In the West they have fallen slightly, except in the middle plateau.

## MARSHALS ENGAGE IN FUTILE HUNT FOR BEEF BARONS

Names of Those Indicted by the Jury Kept Secret.

## ALSO THOSE WHO FLED

Two Big Packers Charged With Violations Said to Have Gone Abroad.

CHICAGO, June 16.—United States deputy marshals today are searching the city for two big packers and two of their subordinates who were among the ten officials and agents of the beef trust indicted by the federal grand jury. The names of the beef barons against whom the true bills have been returned are being kept a secret by the authorities as well as those who fled to avoid service on the capiasse founded upon the indictments.

Two of the big packers of this city, who are charged with gross violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Groceries Injunction, are said to have gone abroad, and the capiasse will not be served until the accused men are caught within the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Information obtained today tallies with the report that five of the packers and one of their leading business aids have been placed within the shadows of the pen by the finding of the grand jury. Up to a late hour only four of the court papers had been served upon the indicted men.

"I will not say whether or not indictments have been returned," said United States District Attorney Morrison this morning. "If they have it is not within the province of any attaché of this office so to state."

## TURNERS ARE WELCOMED BY SINGING SOCIETIES

Cordial Reception of German Athletes at Rooms of the Washington Saengerbund.

The three local German singing societies gathered at the Washington Saengerbund club house, 314 C street, last night to bid welcome to the German athletes en route to the Turnfest to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 23.

The program, which was to the urgent request of Prof. Kessler, was limited, was strikingly German in its conception, beginning with the German national song "Die Wacht am Rhein" and closing with "Tage der Rosen".

Prof. Kessler, president of the Saengerbund, presided and delivered the address of welcome. In closing his remarks Mr. Claudy introduced Prof. Kessler, who responded by introducing each member of his team to the assembly.

After the singing of the national song, the status of the President, the visitors and hosts remained standing while the "Song of Greeting" was sung by the Saengerbund under the direction of Henry Xander.

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## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO ARE PROBING DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, JAMES R. GARFIELD, CHARLES H. KEEFER, CLIFFORD PINCHOT, LAWRENCE O. MURPHY

## FULL INQUIRY INTO ALL DEPARTMENTS

President's Commission to Make General Search.

## YOUNG OFFICIALS NAMED

Results of Inquiry to Be Kept Secret Unless Something Sensational Is Uncovered.

Government officials and clerks are discussing at every turn what will be the probable outcome of the inquiry which has been undertaken at the direction of President Roosevelt by a "Commission of Five," to ascertain how the Government departments are run and whether any improvement in methods can be adopted with benefit to the service.

Assistant Secretary Charles H. Keefe, of the Treasury Department, is the chairman of the commission, and the other members are Commissioner James K. Garfield, of the Department of Commerce and Labor; Clifford Pinchot, of the Department of Agriculture; Lawrence O. Murphy, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Frank H. Hitchcock, Assistant Postmaster General.

## Will Issue a Statement.

Chairman Keefe purposes issuing an official statement late this afternoon to remove any mistaken impression which may have been caused by the premature publication of what was represented as an outline of the commission's plans.

First of all, Mr. Keefe disclaims any intention on the part of the commission to undertake a "Secret Service investigation" to uncover possible wrongdoing in any of the Government departments. The inquiry is to be essentially for the purpose of seeing whether the Government employs as good business methods as private corporations do and if not, why not. If one department has a higher efficiency than another in some line, that method will be recommended for adoption in all.

Should any official scandal be unearthed in the progress of this work, will, of course, receive further prompt attention. But it is understood that the President feels there should be greater uniformity in the transaction of the public business, and to bring this about is to be the commission's chief care.

## Clerks Have Their Doubts.

Notwithstanding this direct statement of Chairman Keefe many clerks believe the original plan of the commission will gradually develop until it will be in effect an investigating body in the full sense of the word. It will be a hard matter to separate the two ideas, and the first naturally leads to the second. The commission would not like to have any official think that he was under suspicion of any sort, since in most cases this would be entirely unfounded. But should one bad spot be found it is realized that every bureau entered by the commission after that would feel it was also under suspicion. Hence the commission wants its prospective work to be known only as an inquiry to establish uniform, up-to-date business methods in all the Government departments.

It is recognized by the members of the commission that each Cabinet official naturally believes in his subordinates and puts confidence in their work. To have them doubted by other officials outside his department strikes him as reflecting upon his own judgment of men and methods of doing business. To be subject to the searching probe of a group of five young men of lesser official position is also a bitter pill to take while preserving a pleasant countenance.

## Hits All Alike.

So the departments are stirred from top to bottom, for one reason or another. A clerk of low degree may fear the discovery of sharp practices in which he is implicated, but his perturbation of mind is small as compared with that of his chief. The Cabinet officer cannot help feeling that general anxiety which is bred of an appreciation of the possibilities of wrongdoing in a department.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## WHAT CZAR GRANTS BY CONSTITUTION

Self-Government for European Provinces. National Representative Legislature--Autonomy for Finland and Poland.

(Special Copyright Cable.) ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The substance is herewith given of the constitution which the czar intends to grant to Russia, and on which he is now daily conferring with M. Witte, M. Boulyguine, the minister of the interior, and M. Yerinoloff, the minister of agriculture.

The constitution, a voluminous document, consisting of more than fifty pages and containing 174 paragraphs, is said to have been written by M. Witte and M. Dragomanoff, a prominent liberal leader. While it is much praised for its moderation, which makes it acceptable to the czar, it is liberal enough to satisfy all but the terrorists and socialists, whose number in Russia is small.

## Epitome of Constitution.

Its main points are: 1. The succession to the imperial throne of Russia is hereditary in the dynasty of the Romanoffs, subject to the rules and conditions laid down in paragraph 24, Vol. I of the code of 1892. The conditions of the above-named code concerning the succession, the establishing of the regency during the minority of the czar, shall remain unchanged and be considered as forming part of this constitution.

2. In ascending to the throne the czar shall, in the presence of the members of the state council, the council of ministers, the senate and holy synod, solemnly swear to obey and defend the constitution laid down in this fundamental law, and he shall issue a manifesto to this effect immediately after taking the oath. When the czar shall have taken the oath it shall be the duty of the senate to convolve all Russian citizens in convenient places, that they may swear allegiance to the czar.

## Ministry Responsible.

3. The person of the czar is sacred and inviolable. The persons vested with power by the Emperor to assist in his executive and administrative duties are responsible for all acts of the government.

4. The people take part in legislation by other means than the council of state. The boundaries between the various provinces are to be determined by a special law. All European provinces shall enjoy local self-government according to conditions and rules laid down in the fundamental law. Self-government shall be granted the Asiatic provinces in due time by special legislation.

## Constitution for Finland.

5. The grand duchy of Finland is united with the empire of Russia under one common monarch, but shall be governed according to its own constitution and the laws of Finland. Constitutional relations between the grand duchy of Finland are to be governed by the special act now in existence, which is to be considered as forming part of this constitution.

## 1.25 to Baltimore and Return, 6.25.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## M. ROUVIER SAYS HE WILL REMAIN

Concludes to Keep Foreign Ministry Post.

## FRANCO-GERMAN TENSION

It Has Relaxed, But France Is Quietly Preparing for Any Contingency.

PARIS, June 16.—The official announcement has been made that Premier Rouvier has decided to retain the post of minister of foreign affairs, made vacant by the resignation of M. Delcasse, permanently.

The selection of the new minister of finance, to succeed M. Rouvier, it is announced, will be made tonight or tomorrow.

France has asked Germany to explain what the exact bearing of the proposed conference on the Moroccan question, for which Germany recently sent out a note to all the powers, will be before signifying what the answer of the French government will be to the proposal. This situation is considered as strained.

Letters received by people living in Paris from soldiers serving on the French frontier report that the feeling between the soldiers of the two nations is not so bad as it was. It is reported, it is understood there has been some relaxation in the tension between France and Germany over the Moroccan question.

The Russo-Japanese situation is entirely different. Spain's campaign had utterly ended because there was literally no point of contact between the opposing powers. Nothing in the situation presented without pressing Ouyama's campaign to its logical end in another great battle.

## No Leaves for Officers.

In both the army and navy, leaves are being refused to officers, and those on leave are being quietly brought back to their commands. The staff departments have been busy for several weeks, in fact, ever since the remarkable speech of the German Emperor at Tangiers.

France is taking a lesson from the Russo-Japanese war, and does not propose to be taken unawares, and it is said that it is possible to mobilize the whole French army and navy in an incredibly short time.

A high French official said to me today: "While it is to be hoped Germany has no intention of breaking the peace of Europe, it will not do to bank too heavily. Relieved of all fear from Russia in the East, the time is most propitious for Germany to carry out her long-cherished plans for the absorption of Denmark and Holland. It would not do to say that she has such intention, but the Kaiser is an able, far-seeing statesman, and he probably sees that this is a position now with France, to take not only the two coveted bits of territory, with their great colonial possessions, giving him ample naval bases in the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, but almost anything else in Europe he would fall to her. Monroe doctrine, great for him to resist, and the making of a casus belli would not be difficult."

## Situation Extremely Delicate.

"That man is blind who cannot see the extreme delicacy of the situation created by the temporary elimination of Russia from a commanding position in European affairs and the consequent shifting of the balance of power. The Kaiser has at his command what he regards as the most perfect fighting machinery in existence. With the certainty of securing with it the unquestioned dominance in European affairs as the result of the successful war with France, he may not consider this the time to use it."

The situation is not without interest to the United States. If Germany should absorb Denmark and Holland the Danish and Dutch West Indies would fall to her. Monroe doctrine, or no Monroe doctrine, she would not give up the West Indies.

## Would Prevent More Bloodshed in Manchuria

President Anxious for Suspension of Hostilities in Far East.

## BIG BATTLE PROBABLE

Japan and Russia Both Hope to Better Situation by Last Fight.

Whether there will be another great battle in Manchuria before hostilities are suspended is a question of great present interest in diplomatic and military circles. President Roosevelt, it is believed, would be glad if it were settled, to see a protocol signed that would end hostilities at once and prevent further slaughter in Manchuria. To this end, it is further intimated, the energies of the State Department are likely to be bent from this time forth.

## Japan's Wishes Doubtful.

But the military and diplomatic situation are such that there is considerable doubt whether Japan will desire a protocol signed at present. Her armies under Oyama have worked fast to bring about a situation which is now supposed to be ripe for plucking the Lincolnton plum.

To suspend hostilities under a protocol would involve possible disadvantage to Japan at a critical time, and if negotiations should fail, might result in her resumption of activities under less favorable conditions than now obtain. Moreover, Japan has not yet occupied any nominally Russian territory, and St. Petersburg has been disposed to insist that there can be no ground for indemnity when territory has not been taken.

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